Boberts Declined to Interfere, but Kitchener Advised that Rhodes Be Put in Irons "If Necessary" - A Stormy Interview After Gen. French Relieved the Town.

LONDON. March 30 .- A comprehensive account of the siege of Kimberley, of the hostilities outside of the town, and of the sufferings incide has already been given, but the story cannot be called complete without some refernce to the hostilities inside the town. Kimberley during the siege was by no means a united household, though fortunately it did Cecil Rhodes was evidently a thorn in the flesh of the military authorities. He could brook no man as his master, and the result was unending friction.

After Roberts and Kitchener had arrived, and when Col. Kekewich, the commander in Kimberley, was in heliographic and searchlight ommunication with Methuen, he sent to the latter a long message for transmission to the Commander-in-Chief. In it he asked for inetructions on various points, and made a complaint of the trouble Cecil Rhodes was giving him, at the same time asking Lord Roberts's edvice as to how he should deal with "the Colossus." Roberts replied fully to the various points of the message, with the exception of the part concerning Rhodes. That he passed over in diplomatic silence. Kekewich in despair applied to Kitchener. The "man of blood and iron" sent a terse and characteristic reply: "If necessary put him in irons." It is edless to aid that when Kimberley was relieved Rhodes was fetterless. Had Kitchener been in the place of Kekewich, and Rhodes been equally troublesome, it is more than likely that the millionaire would really have been put under restraint.

Offence was taken in England at Rhodes's intemperate criticism of Kekewich, Methuen and Buller when he reached Cape Town. He sneered at their capacity as Generals, and evidently felt that it was an outrage that all efforts were not concentrated from the outset upon the relief of himself and his valuable property. Buller's original plan was for Methuento re lieve the town and then fall back with the inhabitants upon the Orange River. With the force originally at his disposal, this, it is generally conceded in military circles, would have been a correct procedure. Rhodes was horrifled, and called it monstrous for "English Generals to plan retreats." It has been pointed out that Mr. Rhodes's only two appearances as a military expert do not qualify him for such a post. The first was the Jameson raid, and the second, before the present war, when he declared that the Boers could at most put 30,000 men in the field, and that their reduction would be but a triffing affair. With regard to the Rhodes-Kekewich civil

war during the siege the Daily Telegraph's correspondent, who slone handles the matter with any degree of freeness, says:

"It is now known that at one time there was very considerable doubt whether the direct relief of Kimberley would be attempted at all. Nothing exasperated Mr. Rhodes so much in the course of the long siege as the reports which reached him in some mysterious fashion of the existence of a very strong feeling in military and political circles at home in favor of leaving Kimberley take its chance, and concentrating the western portion of the British forces upon the invasion of the Free State from the Orange River. Mr. Rhodes did not believe that the invasion of the Free State at some distant point would draw off the Boers from here.

When Lord Roberts arrived in South Africa the fate of Kimberley still hung in the balance The veteran Field-Marshal delayed his decision for a time until he could see what results were going to accrue from Buller's stubborn efforts effect a junction with thel pent-up army of Sir George White in Ladysmith, and his first message to Mr. Rhodes, 'Hope I shall not be olied to leave you in the lurch, certainly did not seem particularly encouraging. Buller's retreat from Spion Kop, however, decided matters. We now know that on Feb. 4 the Commander-in-Chief decided that the relief of Kimberley was imperative, and resolved upon the great plan of campaign which brought this project to a successful termination. Mr. Rholes, nt the slege was kent ve in the dark by the local military authorities. was not made aware of the change which had taken place in the plans of the military hierarchy. Then came the great bombardment by the 100-pounder gun.

When Mr. Rhodes saw the danger to which the town and its inhabitants were exposed, he came to the conclusion that the time had arrived for the facts of the case to be placed on record. He accordingly called the Mayor and a few leading citizens together, and in consultation with them drew up the following representation, which was duly forwarded to Col Kekewich, accompanied by the request that he would transmit it by heliograps, to the higher military authorities. This document, owing to the censorship and other reasons, has not bitherto been published in the Cape Colony: 'KIMBERLEY, Feb. 10 .- On behalf of the in-

habitants of this town we respectfully desire to be informed whether there is an intention on your part to make an immediate effort for our relief. Your troops have been for more than two months within a distance of little over twenty miles from Kimberley, and if the Spytfontein hills are too strong for them there is an easy approach over a level flat. This town, with a population of over 45,000 people, has been besieged for 120 days, and a large portion of the inhabitants has been enduring great hardships. Scurvy is rampant among the natives; children, owing to tack of proper food, are dying in great numbers, and dysentery and typhoid are very prevalent. The chief foods of the whites have been bread and horseflesh for a long time past, and of the blacks meal and malt only. These hardships, we think you will agree, have been borne patiently and without complaint by the people. During the last few days the enemy have brought into action from a position within three miles of us a 6-inch gun, throwing a 100-pound shell, which is setting fire to our buildings and is daily causing death among the population. As you are aware, the military guns here are totally inadequate to cope with this new gun. The only weapon which gives any help is one of loeal manufacture. Under these circumstances. as representing this community, we feel that we are justified in asking whether you have any immediate intention of instructing your troops to advance to our relief. We under stand large reenforcements have recently arrived in Cape Town, and we feel sure that your men at Modder River have at the outside 10, 000 Boers opposed to them. You must be the judge as to what number of British troops would be required to deal with this body of men, but it is absolutely necessary that relief should be afforded to this place.'

"After taking time to consider his decision the officer commanding sent Mr. Rhodes a letter, informing him that the substance of his communication had been forwarded to Lord Roberts per heliograph to Enslin. Lord Roberts's reply, which was communicated in due course, possesses no less historical interest than the remarkable communication which

originated the correspondence.
"I beg you represent to the Mayor and Mr. Rhodes as strongly as you possibly can the disastrous and humiliating effect of surrender after so prolonged and glorious a defence. Many days cannot possibly pass before Kimberley will be relieved, as we commence active operations to-morrow. Future military opera-

tions depend in a large measure on your main-taining your position a very short time longer.' "Mr. Rhodes was much annoyed at the suggestion that the thought of surrender had ever occurred either to himself or to those associated ith him in the representation which had seen made, and I have reason to believe that when Lords Roberts and Kitchener arrived in Kimberley he took an early opportunity of disabusing their minds of so mischievous an

"On the day before the message from Mr. Bhodes and the Mayor was sent to Lord Roberts the local newspaper, the Diamond Fields Advertiser, setting the military censor at defiance, took the bull by the horns and spoke out

"I have seen it stated, even in a leading South African journal, that the Diamond Fields Advertiser was suppressed by the military authorities. This is not the case. Col. Keke wich was not in a position to take such a drastic measure, as the views expressed in the leading article evoked such universal public approval that the suppression of the paper would have given rise to a very dangerous state of popular feeling. What happened was that the following letter was addressed to the editor by the military censor. This letter also is now published for the first time:

"StR: Since the Diamond Fields Advertiser has now on two occasions printed leading articles on the military situation which are extremely injurious to the interests of the Army and the defence of this town, without previously submitting the same to the Military Censor, I am directed to inform you that from this date the proof of the Diamond Fields Advertiser must be submitted to me before the copies of any daily number, leaflet, or other form of publication is issued to the public. I am further requested to inform you, is your own interests, that on the two occasions referred to you have committed the most serious offences dealt with by the Army act, under which act you are liable to be tried. Yours faithfully.

'W. A. O'MEARA, Major, Military Censor. "I understand that the editor replied very briefly, acknowledging the receipt of the letter, and adding: 'I inclose proof of leaflet which I propose to issue to-morrow.' The leaflet contained the following notice: 'We beg to inform our readers that, for reasons which we shall explain fully at some future time, it has been decided to suspend publication of the Diamond Fields Advertiser until further notice.' "The journal duly made its reappearance in

time to welcome Gen. French, and the editor was not arrested.

"It is to be regretted that the relations be tween Mr. Rhodes and Col, Kekewich should have been almost from the beginning of the lege, for reasons which it is impossible to discuss, almost uniformly unsatisfactory. Col. Kekewich treated Mr. Rhodes as a simple ivilian. On his part Mr. Rhodes was intolerant of military routine, a little too inclined to express his opinions bluntly and brusquely; still the fact remains that harmonious relations with the head of the De Beers Company were absolutely essential to the smooth cooperaion of the military staff with the civil population. They were barely on speaking terms when the siege was raised, and their accidental meeting shortly after Gen. French's arrival gave rise to a most stormy scene. Col. Kekewich, appears, told Mr. Bhodes that he had ome to see the General about arresting the editor of the Diamond Fields Advertiser, Mr. Rhodes replied warmly: 'Then you had better arrest me, for I agree with every word that he has written, and we ought to go to prison together.' This led to a lively passage-at-arms, which ended with Mr. Rhodes ordering Col. Kekewich to leave the house. Subsequently Mr. Rhodes explained the reason of the article Gen. French, who was quite satisfied, and belined point blank to act upon Col. Keke-leh's trate suggestion. Since this incident ord Methuen has arrived in Kimberley, and ken over the post of Administrator, while six Kekewien now commands the local cons."

OUR MONEY CIRCULATION.

\$2,021,274,506 on April 1 and the Per Capits Showing Is \$26.12.

WASHINGTON, April 8 .- More money per apita, more gold, more silver, and a larger total of money in circulation than ever before is the summary of the "Circulation Statement" issued by the Treasury Department for April , 1900. For the first time in the history of the intry the per capita circulation has crossed the \$26 line and the year 1900 carried the total for the first time past \$2,000,000,000. while the amount of gold and gold certificates in circulation is larger than at the corresponding date of any previous year. The "Circulation Statement," which is issued at the beginning of each month, shows the total money in circulation on April 1, 1900, to be \$2,021,274,506, and on April 1, 1899, \$1,927,-846,942. On the corresponding date in 1898 it was \$1,756,058,645; on April 1, 1897, it was \$1,669,069,694, and on April 1, 1896, \$1,528,-620,463. This shows an increase in total and Arboriculture, the quaint gables of "Old of the fee. Last year the Comptrolmoney in circulation in four years of \$492,-645,043, or 32 per cent.

money in circulation in four years of \$492.-645.043, or 32 percent.

The percapita money in circulation or the average amount for each individual in the United States is also larger than ever before, being \$26.12 (calculating the present population at 77.395.000) against \$25.45 one year ago, \$23.09 two years ago, \$23.09 two years ago, \$23.01 three years ago, and \$21.53 on April 1, 1885.

The amount of gold in circulation is also greater than at the corresponding date of any preceding year, the total gold and gold certificates in circulation on April 1, 1909, being \$785.845.549 against \$727.748.591 on April 1, 1868; \$618.448.341 on April 1, 1848; \$554.582..086 on April 1, 1867, and \$489.151.595 on April 1, 1868; the increase during the four years being \$260.084.044, or 60 percent.

The amount of silver in circulation, including standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1850, which were issued for the purchase of silver bullion and are to be retired when the silver bullion and are to be retired when the silver bullion and are to be retired when the silver bullion and are to be retired when the silver bullion and are to be retired when the silver bullion and are to be retired when the silver bullion and are to be retired when the silver 1, 1800. \$610.761.720 on April 1, 1808. \$5.35.024.775 on April 1, 1807, and \$558.524.447 on April 1, 1806.

The following table shows the total money and total gold in circulation on April 1 of each year from 1860.000.

The following table shows the total money and total gold in circulation on April 1 of each year from 1890 to 1900:

Gold and Gold 1 530,080,484 1,608,641,520 1,602,521,806 1,600,714,808 1,554,181,124 1,528,620,463

TEACHING CUBAN ORPHANS,

Miss Laura D. Gill Speaks of the Kinder garten and Industrial Works.

HOLYOKE, Mass., April S .- Miss Laura D. Gill f Northampton, who went to Cuba a year ago in the interest of the Cuban Orphan Society of New York, arrived home yesterday afternoon. Miss Gill is enthusiastic over her work, the fruits of which she says are already apparent. The society goes into the large asylums and establishes a system of kindergarten and industrial work, the relief being a secondary matter. Instructors have been placed in these , and regular courses of study are out. "The American people have no idea of the The American people have no idea of the vast field open to educational work." she said. "Although we already have over 130,000 pup.ls enrolled, there remain more than 225,000 children we must provide for. No school buildings have been erected as yet as the expense of building in Cuba is great, and the money appropriated would not permit of the outlay. We get along the best we can with the buildings placed at our disposal.

set along the best we can with the buildings placed at our disposal.

"The work of the teachers has not been wholly satisfactory, yet it has been all that could be expected under the circumstances. It was thought best to employ Cubans in preference to Americans. In Puerto Rico they have put in many American teachers, and I understand that the result is less satisfactor."

understand that the result is less satisfactory."

Miss Gill savs that next year it is proposed to organize a number of teachers institutes. Nothing more will be done this year toward increasing the school accommodations, for the reason that the \$3,000,000 appropriated has been used up, and there will be no more money available until fail.

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OFFICIALS SAY IT WILL BE READY FOR THE OPENING ON APRIL 14. Much Remains to Be Done-Perfect Order Hardly Possible Before the End of May

American Exhibits Will Be in Place Earl -General Survey of the Grounds. Paris, March 30. -Only a fortnight intervenes before the opening of the Paris Exhibition, so that a fair estimate may now be made as to the appearance it will present on the opening day. The official ceremony, it has been authoritatively stated, will be held on April 14, when admission will be by special ticket. The general public, however, will celebrate the opening on the following day-Sunday being, according to French tradition, the day for all great public displays. All the leading officials continue to be sanguine as to the completion of the work, and take the most favorable view of the situation. Official blindness is proverbial, and it was probably never more perfectly exemplified than in the present case. A careful survey of the state of the work leads the unofficial mind to the opposite conclusion and to wonder that steps have not already been taken to postpone the inaugural ceremony for at least a month.

In several of the main buildings the scaffolding has not yet been removed, masons and carvers are still engaged on the outside, while within carpenters are only beginning to lay the floors and build staircases. A very few internal stalls have been erected for exhibits in one or two buildings, but in not a single case has any start been made with furnishing. The state of the grounds around the structures may therefore be easily imagined. They are nothing more nor less than vast work yards, piled with stones, planks, machinery, poles, sand, cement and ironwork. It would seem that to remove all these unsightly encumbrances and tidy up the grounds would take a fortnight at least, without allowing a day for planting shrubs and flowers and generally embellishing them. If the show is made at all presentable by April 14 it will be little short of a miracle. It can scarely be in perfect order before the end of May.

A detailed description of the several portions of the exhibition at present would be a mere picture of a vast structure roofed, with scaffolding inside and out, armies of masons, carpenters, painters, glaziers, working in every available spot, amid piles of woodwork and stonework, here laying a floor, there making a staircase, uprearing bus-reliefs to their intended position, carving capitals, glazing windows and plastering walls. Each building presents the same scene of ant-like activity and the work goes on ceaselessly night and day. One would with good reason suppose that the last two weeks were being employed in putting the last decorative touches to the different structures. arranging the furniture, art collections, and exhibits to the best advantage and brightening up the grounds. This is very far from being the case as may be gathered from what has

Yet all this chaos in no way appears to daunt the courage of the able men who are responsible for reducing it to order. To every expression of doubt as to the possibility of being ready for the opening, they smilingly reply that there is plenty of time, and that everything will be shipshape when the great day ar-

Most of the pavilions of the nations are in a fairly advanced condition, and there is no doubt that they will all be in apple-pie order for the opening ceremony. One nation-Greece -actually inaugurated its national pavilion by an "At Home" yesterday, though the only piece of furniture was a well-supplied buffet.

There can be no longer any doubt that when completed the Exhibition as a whole will present a striking effect, far exceeding in beauty and variety either of the two preceding Paris exhibitions. The view from the new Alexander Bridge is even now one well worth coming to Paris to see. On one side of the river rise the two great white palaces abutting on the Champs Elysées, the larger intended for the Beaux Arts, the smaller for the Arts Français; toward the Place de la Concorde rises the Monumental Porch of the Exhibition, with its dome and oriental towers, while away down the river one catches glimpses of the Pavilion of the city of Paris, the palaces of Horticulture Paris," and the distant pavilions of the French

To the left, looking up the river, rise the build. ings occupying the two sides of the Esplanades des Invalides, those on one side devoted to French industries, those on the other to urday night he declined to be interviewed until foreigners. Away beyond, fitly crowning this view, rises the gilded dome of the Invalides. Looking down stream the eye rests on the palaces of the armies of land and sea, the hearers with the idea that he was a discreet man. pavilions of commerce, the Eiffel Tower, the | The Duke of Newcastle knows America rather great wheel, and the vast structures covering the Champs de Mars which form the main and chief portion of the Exhibition. As thus seen one realizes what a vast conception was the planning of this Exhibition, and also with what admirable taste and skill it has been carried

Americans will be specially interested to know how their section stands with respect to that of other nations. THE BUN correspondent called at the handsome offices of the American Commission in the Avenue Rapp to obtain the views of Mr. Peck, the American Commissioner General. By the barest chance he is able to send those views, for unfortunately the ourtesy which characterizes the Commissioner General has not permeated to the lower ranks of his official hierarchy. Mr. Peck had just come in from a complete round of the American sections. This will quite dissipate the general idea that the Exhibition is arbitrarily divided into well-defined areas, each limited to the exhibitors of a separate nationality. Of course this has been attempted so far as was possible, but how far it has been successfully done may be guaged by the fact that the American exhibits are distributed over the Exhibition in no less than thirty-one places. Remembering that the area comprised embraces several square miles the difficulty of a systematic survey of the American section alone can be easily imagined. This difficulty at once presented itself to Mr. Peck's practical mind, and he is now preparing a chart of the Exhibition on which the United States portions will be distinctly shown, joined by a red line marked with arrows so as to inclicate the easiest route to follow in order to see the whole.

Asked if the United States sections compared favorably with those of other countries Mr. Peck said: "Leaving France out of the question we are far and away ahead of all other nations both as regards the number and importance of our exhibits. We are nearly three times. Asked if the United States sections compared favorably with those of other countries Mr. Peck said: "Leaving France out of the question we are far and away ahead of all other nations both as regards the number and importance of our exhibits. We are nearly three times as numerous as the next most important exhibitor—Germany—for while we have nearly 7,000, Germany has considerably under 3,000, Mexico, it is true, sends 3,000 exhibits, but in that case every separate specimen of ore is counted as an exhibit. England sends barely 1,000. The Russian section is important; but I have not yet learned the number of exhibitors."

ors."
Mr. Peck felt sure that, though the last paister will not be out, the United States Pavillon will be ready to receive guests on the opening day. This building will be very richly decorated within, \$30,000 being spent villon will be ready to receive guests on the opening day. This building will be very richly decorated within, \$30,000 being spent upon the decorations alone. All the work is prepared on canvas, so that once the walls are ready the rest will be quickly done.

The American exhibits are walting till the workmen have fluished. As soon as the French authorities give permission they will be quickly in place. Some exhibits have unfortunately, been lost on the steamer Paulliac, the most important of which was a fine model of Brooklyn Bridge; but there are plenty of reserve stores to draw upon, the precaution having been taken to have supplementary exhibits in case extra room could be obtained or from unforeseen reasons some of the selected exhibits tailed to arrive in time. Mr. Peck concluded by saving that no fear need be felt that the United States's portion of the Exhibition would be found wanting in any respect; above all he had taken precautions to ensure that his country should display true American promptitude in getting everything into order as soon per as the mission was given to go ahead. LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The actors driven away from their customary stand on Fourteenth street the other day are not of the class of giants of the profession who gathered there fifteen years ago and made the place the first Rialto ever known in New York. At that time many of the dramatic exchanges were situated in Union Square, and on the sidewalk in the front of the old Union Square Theatre, as well as on the opposite side of the street near the Steinway Building, the great men of the profession used to congregate. It became known as the Rialto and was the first to have that name. A few years afterward, following the course of the theatres uptown. the gathering place of the actors in their periods of idleness was near Twenty-third street; it continued northward and the nearest approach to a Rialto that New York possesses to-day is to be found during the summer months on the east side of Broadway, from Thirty-sixth street to Forty-first. Actors are less in the habit of spending their vacations in New York than they were formerly. Many of them find employment in the stock companies during the summer seasons, or, as the class has become more provident, go to some of the summer resorts. The actors who have recently interfered with traffic on Fourteenth street belong to that class of the profession which appears only in the variety the atres. The headquarters of the agents in this line of the business are still on Fourteenth street near Fourth avenue. It is while waiting a call for their services that they add picturesqueness, among some other less agreeable elements, to the street. from Thirty-sixth street to Forty-first. Actors

Passengers by one of the popular steamship companies will be compelled to forego the pleasure of music on shipboard for some time come. One of the particular pleasures of travel on this line was the music furnished three times a day by the unambitious little or chestra composed of the waiters and othe members of the crew who had some degree of musical talent. The cause for abolishing the music seems incredibly insufficient, but the music seems incredibly insufficient, but the explanation is given seriously. Two Englishmen were asked to contribute, just as the other passengers usually are, a small sum to the fund for the players. No contribution amounts as a rule to more than half a dollar. They complained to the head office of the company that an extra tax had been imposed on them and that they had been compelled to pay it although it was not stipuluted in the price of their tickets. As a result music has been temporarily abolished, but it is thought that it will soon be restored.

A man who called on President H. H. Vree and of the Metropolitan Street Railway at his home one evening some months ago witnessed an incident which gave him a clear idea o Mr. Vreeland's methods. When the caller sen in his name he was told to step into the office. Mr. Vreeland was seated at his desk with a telephone before him. He was talking about the annual earnings of the road, apparently with some person in authority. Mr. Vreeland rattled off figures for two or three minutes, dividing the receipts in cash from the transfer dips, and mentioning one day on which the eceipts had been particularly large. Then, in answer to a question, he spoke about certain inancial matters having to do with the financng of the system. When the conversation nded he turned to speak to his caller, but the dephone bell rang again. Mr. Vreeland took p the receiver. What he said was something

like this:

"Yes You've got that out, have you? I'm glad. How are those combination cars? We want to get them on the road as soon as we can. The public likes 'em. They said those were all finished except the curtains. They might be run without curtains for awhile. They're very popular. Wait a minute. Have you put those blocks at the ends of the tracks in the station? Well, they ought to be put in at once. First thing you know a car will be in the station? Well, they ought to be put in at once. First thing you know a car will be running over into the pit. You'll have a smash-up in the barn. You'd better attend to that to-night. Has that curve been relaid? That bught to have been done yesterday. It's a bad ace, and first you know a car will run off ere. Look out for that, and have all the men alow there. I'll be down to-morrow and ok at it myself. Good-by. Let me know what happens in the other matter.

When the announcement was made that Comptroller Coler had received \$20,000 in fees for collecting nearly \$2,000,000 inheritance tax from the estate of George Smith, who died in London, a man who knew from experience what he was talking about said that the Comptroller fully earned all the money that he received from his office. "The settlement of the Vanderbilt estate," he said, "may not be completed during the term of the present Comptroller, but he will receive his share Paris," and the distant pavilions of the French colonies and foreign nations that are grouped about the Trocadéro. On the opposite side of the river appear m all their strange variety the pavilions of the foreign Powers, lining the left bank of the Seine, surely the most incongruous collection of architectural features ever yet seen. Not only is each building different from its neighbor, but each building is itself a bizarre medley of the various stages of architectural development experienced by the country it represents.

To the left, looking up the river, rise the buildler's fees amounted to only \$16,000, but

When the Duke of Newcastle reached New York on the American liner St. Louis on Sathe had heard the latest news from South Africa, and when he did talk for publication it was in a guarded manner that impressed his better than the average titled Englishman, and better than the average titled Englishman, and he was very anxious that it should be clearly understood that his visit had no official significance. In appearance he is disappointing. He is somewhat under five feet in height, with a dark complexion and a long head. He wears no beard, and his manner is decidedly nervous. As he walked down the gangplank the contrast between him and his man was very striking. The latter is more than six feet in height, and he has no small idea of his own importance. The man was pompous and the master was not. The Duke would not be conspicuous because of his appearance or his manner in any assembly.

The official organ of the Charity Organization Society tells an incident which shows the advisability of investigating applications for relief. A poorly dressed young man applied to the society for warm clothing. He said that he had been very ill, but that he had just secured work as a transfer agent for a street car line and that unless he had proper clothing he could not stand the exposure. The Superintendent of the Application Bureau happened to have a warm sweater which she

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THAN DURING THE BLOCKADE. Shortage in Supply Caused by Disease Among the Cattle-Small Detachments f Troops Chasing Rebels in Various Parts of the Islands-The Plague Report.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Manilla, April 8.—Gen. Smith, who is now in Manila, says that good conditions prevail in the island of Negros. The civil governments that have been established there are showing much improvement in their administration of anans. Gen. Smith adds that it is probable that there will not be much organized fighting during the rainy season.

The prices of food in Manila have reached the highest point known since the American occupation. In fact, they are now above those ruling during the blockade of the port by Admiral Dewey. Meat is selling for \$1.40 a pound, while chickens bring \$1. Rinderpest and glanders are working havoc among the local cattle. Foreign beef is unobtainable. There is much suffering among the poorer classes.

The plague returns for January, February and March show that 10,000 houses were ex-mined during the three months. 1,472 disinfected and 3,406 drains cleaned. The deaths from the disease in January were 30, in February 48, and in March 56.

The insurgent General, Pana, a Chinaman, who surrendered to Gen. Kobbe at Legaspi. a ew days ago, is held pending an examination into his case. It has transpired that he transferred the loot obtained during his operation from Panay to Luzon, and that his surrender was caused by his fear of the threats made against him by his own followers.

Active scouting continues throughout the archipelago. Lieutenants in command of small detachments are despatched weekly on expeditions, the object of which is to hound the insurgents and ladrones. Successes are reported rom Panay, Cebu, Samar and northern Luzon. One hundred and sixty rifles were captured last week. Six Americans have been killed on these expeditions and twenty-six wounded. One man belonging to the Thirty-second Infantry, who was captured by the insurgents in December, was rescued.

There are still 130 Spanish prisoners at Tayabas.

GEN. GOMEZ WONT LEAVE CUBA. Promises to Aid the Opponents of the New Political Party. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, April 8 .- A demonstration in favor of Gen. Maximo Gomez and against the reentry of the Autonomists into politics was held here last night. Several thousand men carrying torchlights paraded the streets and then gathered in front of the house occupied by Gen. Gomez. A number of speeches were made, the speakers appealing to Gen. Gomez not to leave Cuba at the present time, but to walt until the island gained its full independence.

Gen. Gomez, in replying to the addresses said that although he must go to Santo Domingo on private business he would return by June and give his aid to the formation of the republic.

Gen. Gomez has been going to his old home for a year, and for the entire twelve months he has been issuing farewell manifestos and having demonstrations in his honor. Nevertheless he is still here and is living comfortably. He and all the other speakers abused the Autonomists to their hearts' content. Gen. Gomez suggested the revival of the old Revolutionary party, which he said he thought would sweep the country. The crowd was made up principally of negroes.

GERMANY'S NOTE TO CHINA. Berlin Not Aware That Other Powers Have Joined in the Warning.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, April 9.-The Daily Mail's Berin correspondent says that the German Ambassador at Pekin has sent a strongly worded note to the Tsungli-Yamen demanding the suppression of the Boxers. The note says that if this antiforeign society is not suppressed a naval emonstration will be made by German ships. The Berlin authorities are not yet aware whether similar action has been taken by France, England and the United States,

PRINCE OF WALLS'S ESCAPE. Thanksgiving Service Held in the Royal Chapel at Windsor.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. COPENHAGEN, April 8 .- The Prince of Wales, who is visiting his father-in-law, King Christian, is still deluged with telegrams congratulating him on his escape from the would-be ssassin's bullet at Brussels. London, April 8 .- A service of thanksgiving

for the escape of the Prince of Wales from death by the hands of an assassin was held in the Royal Chapel, Windsor, to-day, Many congratulations continue to arrive from the colonies.

BRUSSELS, April 8.-Sipido, the youth who attempted to shoot the Prince of Wales while he was passing through this city by train en route for Copenhagen, was reexamined to-day on the details of his attempted crime

OUEEN VISITS THREE VILLAGES. Receives a Hearty Welcome on Her Sunday

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. DUBLIN, April 8.- The Queen attended services this morning in the Vice-Regal private chapel. In the afternoon she drove by way of Bessborough Gate through the villages of Finglass, Killashane and Coppagh and the inhabitants gave her a hearty welcome.

BOASTS OF RIS POLICE "PULL" Labor Union Delegate Promises to Have the Police Called Off.

John J. Pallas, a labor union delegate and member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, who is chairman of a committee as pointed by the Central Federated Union to have the Police Commissioners stop the police from interfering with strike pickets, reported yesterday. Last Sunday, when he was put on the committee, he remarked that he would make it a point to see "the proper people." "I saw certain people who have control." he reported yesterday, "and was told that the trouble would be stopped. I saw a certain party who went to a certain Police Commissioner and the trouble was stopped until Saturday." Pallas was told to "see the parties" again and have it stopped permanently and he promised to do so.

C. F. U. to Look Into a Land Scheme.

Peter Garrahon of 149 Broadway received the privilege of the floor at yesterday's meet ing of the Central Federated Union and he proceeded to unfold a land scheme in which he wanted the union to aid him. Peter said that he had a nin-ty-nine year lease of 4,000 acres of sait marsh in the neighborhood of Jamaica Bay and this he proposed to cut up into building lots. He asked the union to appoint a committee to help organize a cooperative society to run the concern. He added that it would take \$8,000,000 to float the scheme. This talk about millions seemed to catch the C. F. U., which appointed a committee to find out all about the plan.

Powder Trusts and Striking Coal Miners, TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 8.-There is reason to believe that the Powder Trust has obtained control of the independent factory established near here by some coal operators and that this makes probable the agreement of coal operators and miners when the joint conference will be resumed on Tuesday. The suspension of mining in the State is due to the returned of the miners to sign a wage contract by which they would bind themselves to buy powder from the employing operators at \$1.75 a keg. The Powder Trust has been making war on the independent company by offering powder to the miners at \$1.25.

This, the Leasing and Letting Season, T. M. STEWART.

finds you probably guessing as to just where to locate desirably. An advertisement in The Sus will relieve you of much anxiety and bring you in contact with those who have what you remairs.—Adv. The Globe-Wernicke Co.

FULTON AND PEARL STS. No embarrassment "ELASTIC" over big tookcase and BOOK-CASE few books, or many books and small case with a WERNICKE

"ELASTIC" BOOKCASE.

GOSSIP OF THE RUNNERS.

Closing Week at Bennings-Bright Outlook for Aqueduct.

The opening of the Eastern racing season at Washington last week shows an increase of popularity in the sport among thoroughbreds, and there is little doubt that the succeeding meets on the Jockey Club circuit will be liberally patronized. Next Monday the curtain will be rung up for the metropolitan series, and owners and trainers are ready for a shy at the early plums. The local circuit opens at Aqueluct under the auspices of the Queens County lockey Club and an attractive book has been issued for a meeting of seventeen days. The Carter Handicap, which is the star feature of the opening day, promises to be an inusually interesting event. Declarations are due to-morrow, and when the weeding-out process is through it is predicted that there will be a comparatively small but highly select field. Firearm's admirers are increasing at Morris Park. The speedy son of Rayon d'Or-Fides is in rare shape, thanks to the efforts of his trainer, James Boden, and as he is now a five-year-old the weight should not worry him. Box and May Hempstead, who come next in order of weight, are going along well at Gravesend. W. L. Oliver's sturdy breadwinner, Warrenton, is said to be "breaking watches" at Morris Park, and the other high-weights are rounding to so satisfactorily that it will take considerable guessing to find the winner.

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it will take considerable guessing to find the
winner.

For the Rose Stakes to be run on the fourth
day at Aqueduct forty-three two-year-old
fillies are nominated and enough of them will
be ready to furnish a spectacular dash
over the four-and-a-half-furlong course.
There are forty-nine entries for the
Arverne Stakes scheduled for the sixth
day. The event is for three-year-olds, and
will be decided over the short seven-furlong
course. Other stakes that have filled remarkably well are the Canarsie, for two-yearolds, to be run April 24; the Ozone, for twoyear-olds, April 28; the Rockaway Stakes, for
three-year-olds and upward, April 28; the
Woodhaven Stakes, for two-year-olds, April 28; the
Woodhaven Stakes, for two-year-olds, May I,
and the Flushing Stakes, for three-year-olds
and upward, May 3.

The trial of the Spring Handicap candidate,
May Hempstead, yesterday, over the Gravesend track, startled the horsemen present. She
covered six furlongs in 1:15% in the face of a
strong wind and blinding dust. Incidentally there was much fun over the
futile efforts of H. Eugene Leigh's regular jockey, Walker, to get her in motion.
She would not move a peg for him, but went
like a bird when her exercise boy took the
mount. Her first furlong was reeled off in 12
seconds. She made the quarter in 0:23%, the
half in 0:48%, and the five furlongs in 1:01%.
Leigh worked several two-year-olds three furlongs in 39 seconds. Among them was the
half brother to Clifford, by Luke Blackburn.
John Carr's Elgin Conig and Walt Not were in
fine form and covered seven furlongs in 1:32.
The first half was worked in 40% seconds.

At Sheepshead Bay the wind and dust worried the trainers, but some smart work was
done by the different strings.

The final week at Bennings opens with a
somewhat light card, but as few withdrawals
are anticipated the sport should satisfy
the regulars. Such useful campaigners as
Decanter, Lady Lindsey and Grande

First Race-Five and a half furiones:
Aratoma 119 Grandeur
Decanter 117 G. E. Wight
Sweet Caporal 111 Golden Ratt
Lady Lindsay 111 Decimal G. E. Wightman.. Golden Rattle... Decimal Second Race-Two year-olds, four and a half fur 107 | Orril Goan ...... 104 | Checkmate 104 | Albert Enright Gray Morn. Third Race -Selling; seven furlongs: Post Haste. Grandeur 94 Grit 91 Aloha II Fourth Race-Selling; seven furlongs 110 | Damocles II | 107 | Hold I p | 106 | X Ray | 103 | Robert Bonner | 104 | \*Racebud Queen of Song Brisk Gen. Mart Gary \*Apprentice allowance. Fifth Race-Handicap; one mile and a sixteenth: 

The Card for Memphis To-day. MEMPHIS, April 8. - The programme of the races o morrow is as follows:

MEMORIUS, April 6.—The programme of the faces to morrow is as follows:

First Race—Five furlongs: selling—Fair American, Castine, Adair II, Moss Wit, Harry Yocum, Bicar and Galloway, 107; Grey Forge and Enchanta, 104; Etts Fonso, Elsie Venner, Loose Siceve, Two Pence, Grace Logan and Monoghan, 102.

Second Race—Five furlongs—Hermoso 124; Espionage, 116; Deceptive, San Durango, Himtine and Gath, 111; Atlanta, Sidbow and Myrtie Van, 109; Marsara, Nellie Prince, The Light and Gold Or, 106; Triaditza, 104; Bonnivard, 99.

Third Race—One mile—Monk Wayman, 115; Nobleman, 101; Cherry Head and Our Nellie, 86; Maud Wallace, 91; Flortzer, 86; Larkspur, 81.

Fourth Race—Half a mile—Dick Burgess and Walla, 113; Sad Sam, 110; Delmarch, Silverdale and Harry Pulliam, 108; Ioon, Expansion and Censor, 103.

Fifth Race—One mile—Crockett, 110; Molo and Handpress, 105; Ed Tipton and Compensation, 101; Sir Gatlon, 98; The Lady, 91; Capron, 88.

Sixth Race—Steeplechise—About two miles—Van Brunt, 146; Cheesemite, 144; University, 148; Brandywine, Jack Hayes, Rene and Jim Hogg, 143; Chemer, 135; Seldenbach, 135.

Business Notices.

If you lack appetite, try half a wine glass of Angostura Bitters before dinner. Dr. Sie-gert's the genuine, imported from South America.

DIED.

ADAMS .- Suddenly, on Sunday, April 8, 1900, in his 54th year, George] Huntington Adams, of apoplexy. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HURCH .- On Saturday, April 7, 1900, in his 74th year, at 32 Park av., New York. Frederic Edwin Church of Hudson N. Y. Funeral services will be held at 32 Park av., New York, at 9 A. M., Tuesday, April 10, 1900. Interment at Hartford Conn LATT .- At Jersey City, N. J., on April 8, 1900

Harry M. Platt, in his 35th year. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday evening, April 10, 1900, at 8 o'clock, at the residence o George B. Wilson, 607 Bergen av., Jersey Cl.; Heights. Interment at Amenta, N. Y., on Wednesday. Montreal, Canada, papers please copy. RICHARDS .- At Dover, N. J., on Tuesday, Apr. 3, 1900, George Richards, aged 67 years.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Monday, April 9, 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Carriages will meet trains. YOUNG .- At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Saturday morning, April 7, 1900, of pneumonia, in the 81st year of his age, Henry Lathrop Young, eldest son of the late Henry Young, Esq., of New York

Funeral services from his late residence, 98 South Hamilton st. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Monday April 9, 1900, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet the 10:30 train from Grand Central station; return train leaves at 4:50 P. M. It is kindly re

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**Exhibition of Pictures** 

HORATIO WALKER NOT BEFORE SHOWN.

It Was Michael Smith's Body.

The body of a man which was found in Newtown Greek at Long Island City yesterday. has been identified as that of Michael Smith. blacksmith, who has been missing since Jan. 12. He boarded at 167 Greene street, Green-